

Table 2. Evolution of the Non-Internationalization Policy

1983	The policy codified into MAS Notice 621, whereby access to the Singapore dollar is restricted for both residents and non-residents.
1992	Amendment is made to MAS Notice 621 to lift the consultation requirement for extension of Singapore dollar credit facilities of any amount where the funds are to be used to support economic activities in Singapore.
1998	In conjunction with an extensive financial sector liberalization program, the new MAS Notice 757 replaces MAS Notice 621, whereby all restrictions on residents are lifted; some restrictions on non-residents in relation to arranging Singapore dollar equity listings and bond issues of foreign companies are relaxed.
1999	To foster the development of Singapore capital markets, banks are allowed to engage in a wider range of activities—namely, to transact all Singapore dollar interest rate derivatives with non-residents freely and arrange Singapore dollar equity listing for foreign companies.
2000	Only measures to limit access to the Singapore dollar for speculative activity remain. Banks are allowed to freely extend Singapore dollar credit facilities to non-residents for investment purposes in Singapore and to fund offshore facilities provided the proceeds are first swapped into foreign currency before remitting abroad.
2002	All individuals and non-financial institutions are exempted from the Singapore dollar lending restrictions. Non-resident financial entities are permitted to engage in a wide range of derivative transactions.
2004	Non-resident non-financial issuers of Singapore dollar bonds and equities are no longer required to swap their Singapore dollar proceeds into foreign currencies before remitting them abroad.